A Summarie of the *Antiquities, and wonders* of the worlde, abstracted *out of the sixtene first bookes of* the excellente Historiographer Plinie, vvherein may be seene the wonderfull workes of God in his creatures, translated oute of French into Englishe *by. I. A.*

¶ *Imprinted at London by* Henry Denham, for *Thomas Hacket, and are* to be solde at his shop in Lumbert streate.

The Translator to *the Reader.*

FOr asmuch (gentle Reader) as the works of God are marueilous, not onelye in vs his creatures, whom he hath fashioned and formed like to his similitude, but also in others, as beastes, foules, fishes, trées, plantes, & such like, whose miraculous works, although vnto vs some things séeme incredible: yet if we did consider ỹ omnipotencie of God, vnto whom nothing is vnpossible, doubtlesse we should not runne into so many daungers of sinne as we daily do. And therfore I thought good somwhat to profite my countrey, with that small talent that God hath lent me, in translating out of French, into our Englishe tongue, parte of the Secretes of that notable Historiographer Plinie, abstracted out of the sixtene

firſt bookes of his natural hiſtory wher-
in is contained wonderfull & ſtraunge
things (vnto vs) of the diuerſitie of coũ-
treyes, the commodities thereof, wyth
the moſt monſtrous, and vggly ſhape
of men inhabiting the ſaid countreys,
which though it ſeme vnto vs as fables
& lyes, yet (as I ſayd before) nothing is
impoſſible vnto god. For as his hande
hath made all things, yea and ſtraunge
things, which vnto vs is wel knowen:
ſo can he alſo make forraine thinges,
which vnto vs are vnknowẽ. But leaſt
it ſhoulde ſeeme to the Reader, that I
ſhoulde affirme that whiche I doe not
knowe, therefore I referre it vnto the
learned reader, to this end, that he may
iudge the truth. And whereas Plinie
commendeth the notable wit, pollicie,
ſtrength, and memorie of dyuers Ro-
maines: ſo might I in like caſe, of ma-
ny of our owne countrey, whoſe nota-
ble pollicie, tried ſtrength, ſharpeneſſe
of witte, and perfect memorie, vnto vs
is well knowen, to be equal with thoſe

Romaines,

Romaines, of whom Plinie doth recite. But I omitte that for prolixitie, folowing mine authour. (neyther adding nor diminishing) As touching the rest conteyned in this booke, whereof we haue heard, & somewhat séene by experience, I doubt not, but the Readers will vereke the same. And therefore I refer al things vnto the gentle Reader, whome I desire to iudge indifferētly.

Farewell.

To my Lorde the right reuerende Cardinall of Meuldon, Bishop of Orleauns, and Mayster of the Kings Oratoric, *Blayſse of Changy his most humble* Seruaunt wysheth health.

Onſidering with my ſelfe the incomparable benefyte of good ſpirits (moſt ſouerain prelate) thorowe whoſe moſt worthy diligēce & meanes a moſte aboundaunt and plentifull fruite, is ſowen thorowe the vniuerſal worlde, not onely by the meanes of the Greeke and latine Rethoricke, but alſo by ẏ celelebration of our french tongue, the which dayly more and

and moze moſt aboundantlye
flouriſheth. I could not by any
meanes reſtrayne the heate of
of my good wil, but that in this
pzeſent wozke, being (a traduc-
tion of Plinie) thy moſt Illuſtri-
ous name ſhoulde be ſpoken of,
to the ende that with moze di-
ligence it might be bzought to
light, and pzeſented befoze the
eyes of thoſe cleare beholders,
that in good erudition & lear-
ning, haue moſt ſound and per-
fecte knowledge: among the
which fozeſeeing, that thy na-
ture is inclined to ſuppozt and
maintain thoſe that are the lo-
uers of Muſes, I haue therfoze
boldened my ſelfe to dedicate
oz direct vnto thee this newe
traduction, it is a little labour
of my father, which after his
deceaſſe, among other of hys
wozkes

wozkes is fallē into my hands. It is a summe of the secretes of Plinie, abstracted out of the sixtene first bokes of his naturall histozie, so that the matter is so requisite and necessary to man, that I thinke the publishing thereof to be very delectable to the Readers. And bicause I would not defraud the authoz of this same so pzofitable a traduction, I am constrayned to cause it to be opened, & vnder the title of a most mightie and soueraigne pzelat to put it fozwarde. Foz I thought it not good to pzeferre any one to thy magnificence, which hath such an ardente zeale, towardes those that battayle oz warre vnder the standarde of Pallas. Receyue therefoze (my good Lozde,) this my fathers wozke, and

and accepting it in good parte,
excuſe thys mine enterpzyſe, eſ=
teeming that of a good will
and due obedience, this
pzeſente wozke moſt
wozthy vnto thy
noble pzieſt=
hod is de=
rected.

The Secretes of the sixtene first bookes of Plinie natural Historian.

PLinie the naturall Historiographer, was borne vnder the Emperor Tyberian, and dyed vnder Titus, the Emperour, that destroyed Jerusalem, after the death and passion of oure Lorde Jesus Christ, in which tyme he did attribute his workes. In the first booke (which is brefe,) he maketh his preambles. In the seconde, he treateth of the worlde, and of other matters. He describeth that the worlde is alone and rounde, naturally vnmoueable, although that there are certayne places moueable, and that maye moue, by the concauites of the earth, being full of wynde. There are foure Elementes, the earth, the water, and the fyre about the ayre, nére to the first firmament.

Which

Which is fyre naturall, and therefore there needeth no woode to continue the same. Under the earth are the planets, which are called strayers, and yet they moue lesse than the others, but it is of the mutation of their influences, and of the firmament: among the which is the Sunne rector and guider of the other planets, principall gouernour of nature. The other starrs are not attributed (as some doe thinke, as the greatest and cleerest to the rich: and the least to the poore, and the obscure and darke Starres, to those that of nature are infected. For we haue no suche societie with the starrs, that they shoulde die with vs, and therefore they are equally deuyded, seruing to ech one. The mone hath hir planet comming before hir, as the Sunne hath the day starre, she doth encrease and diminish, and sometimes is at the full, and sometymes she hath hornes, euen as the Sunne doth giue and take awaye hir clearenesse. The earth is betwene them both, the Mone

is

is in the firſt heauen, the Sunne in the fourth, and when the one is highe, the other is lowe, and the other ſtars are more higher in the ſkie, and therefore they ſeme leſſe than the Mone. The obſcuritie and darckneſſe of the Mone, commeth by the humours of the earth that is drawne or ſcuked vp, from the earth. By ẏ geometrie of this world, ẏ Stade which is forty rodds, doth containe.125.paces, the which are.525.fote. Sometimes there hath bene ſéene in the appearance, three Sunnes, and three Mones. In the ayre it rayneth ſometimes naturally, ſtones, ſuckt vp by the vapours of ẏ earth, ſometymes Frogs, and ſometime bloud in diuers figures. The Heliotropium in his floure doth turne euery day and follow the ſunne. The Ant doth neuer begin to hourd vp but in the full Mone. The nature of the windes are dyuers, according to the diuerſitie of Countreyes, and they procéede of the earth, and of the vapors of the ſame, which cauſeth ſomtimes in many

many places earthquakes. The thunders and lightninges doe neuer fall in the winter, for the coldnesse of the aire doth kepe them in and choakes them, & therefore they fall in the Sommer, and many times thei marre the wine, without touching the vessell. There was a womã at Rome whose child was slaine within hir wombe, by thunder & lightning, and the womã had no hurt at all. Three things there are that neuer feele any harme by thunders & lightnings: the Lawrel trée on the earth, the Eagle in the Sky, and the Seacalfe in the sea, for they neuer fall vpon their skinnes, therefore best assured are they that are so clad. Naturally there are signes and tokens in the earth, the sea, & the aire, and therefore it hath rayned sometimes bloude, stones, woll, yea great stones accumulated in the aire by the coldnesse therof. The Rayneboive is not séene in a close & rainy day: but ỹ sunne beames entring into the concauites of ỹ earth, do reflexe the Sunne, and make va-

rietie

rietie of colours, by the mixture of the cloudes in the ayre, and is séene moste cōmonly in ẏ Sōmer. Also there are neuer lightly sene aboue two Rainbowes. The earth is ẏ mother of al liuing creatures. In the ayre is séene many tymes darkenesse and clowdes, the hayles are deryued of the waters, but the earth is lowely, seruing to all creatures, shée bringeth forth corne, wine, fruites, & all kind of things pertaining to man. She bringeth forth yron, lead, golde, siluer, precious stones, & herbes, seruing vnto mans helth, yea if ẏ a serpēt chaunce to byte any person, the earth will not receyue that serpent when it is dead. The earth is compassed rounde about with waters, the which is more knowen by experience, than by arguments, & some part thereof is not inhabited towardes the North, bycause of the great colde. An other part is not inhabited bycause of the extreme heate, towards ẏ south. The middle of the earth is the Centry, to the whiche most wayghtiest thinges doe take holde. In some places there is

no

no shadow of ỹ sunne, specially in Alexandria ỹ great, where as there is a depe well without shadowe. Anaxemenes Milesius was the first foũder of Dials. There are many signes of mouings, & mutation of tymes, without great appearance, as in the sea when that without winde, the waues do ryse and rage. And in the skye, when ỹ there is a long strype or line: and when that the well waters are troubled. Two mountaynes haue bene sæne naturally hyt and touch one another, as if they had foughten, ỹ waters meting together to striue and marnellously to encrease, & beastes to dye. In Asia twelue cities were subuerted by ỹ earthquakes, without perceyuing thereof at Rome. Neare vnto Rome there are two hundreth acers of groũd, the which doth shake when there are horses running thereon. In the Ile of Paphos there is a place where there did neuer fall rayne. And in the samẽ Ile Nea in the City of Troados, the sacrifices do neuer putrifie nor rot. Here

to

Nere to Harpasa a towne in Asia, there is a great Mountaine, ỳ one may shake with their finger, but if you put your whole strength to it, it remayneth vnmoueable. There are two Mõtaines neare to the floud of Nyle, the nature of them are dyuers, for the one retayneth yron, the other casteth it off, in such sorte, that if any of their shoes be clouted with nayles, that goe vpon the sayd hil, they can neyther go nor stand, but are cast off: and on the other hyll, their shoes will sticke fast. In the City of Charagena, there is a certaine groũd that healeth all kinde of sores, and diseases, the Sea doth pourge in the full Mone: & the fluctuations of the seas, commeth by the Sunne and Mone, the which causeth it. In the hye Sea there neuer falleth snow, the sea is most hotest in winter, and saltest in Sommer. Of fresh waters there are diuers sorts. In Dodone is the fountaine called Iupiters spring, whiche doth kindle firebrandes, it diminisheth at Mone, and

encreaseth at midnight, and then afterwards decreaseth, & sayleth at myd day. There are many hote waters bycause of the smoke & closenesse of the hylles from whence these hote waters spring. There are springs that wil make blacke shæpe become white, and other waters that maketh white shepe become black by continuance of drinking, and others that the ewes that drinke in them their milke will become blacke. At Lincestis there is a fountayne of water, that will make them that drinke therof dronken. Also in Paphlagonia, and in the fielde Calenus, in the Ile of Andro, there is a Fountaine or spring, that rendreth wine euery yeare in the Nonas of January. In a field called Carrimensis, in Spaine, there is a Ryuer that wil make the fishes that are therein to seeme of the colour of golde, and if they are put into any other water, they will seeme as other fishes. Among the marueiles of fire, the Mountayne called Ethna, in Sicilia burneth continually, the flames

whereof

whereof are sene aboue the hill toppe. An other hill that is called Chimera, burneth in like maner, the fire of which hill is soner quenched with earth or with hay, than with water.

In the thirde, fourth, fifth, and sixth bokes, Plinie describeth the earth, the waters, and the Ilands, and deuideth the world into Asia, Affrica, & Europa. Asia conteineth the halfe of the world, in the whiche is Armenia, Capadocia, Albania, Suauia, whereas there is no mettall but golde. Scithies where as is the swete Sea, and there are trees that bring forth silke, ready to spinne. India where there are people very ryche, they labour with Elephantes, and goe to warre with them. Their king hath ordinarily sixe hundreth thousand foote men, thirtie thousande horsemen, and nine thousande Camels to his gages, and to his dayly cost, and when they be so old ý they can scarce see, nor can liue no longer, they cast them selues into a great fire. Beyonde the Indias, is the

Ile called Taprobane, where as is the greene Sea, and there is planted precious stones, with metals of golde and siluer. The men of that Countrey are more greater thā others, they sell their marchandise by making of signes, the Moone neuer shineth with them aboue sixe houres, they haue small edifices or buildinges, and theyr vitayles neuer wareth deare: for their God they haue Hercules. They doe electe and choose an olde man to their king, which hath no children, and if he chaunce to haue any whylest he is king, they do kill them, to that ende that the kingdome be not inherited by their elected king: they do cōstitute.xxx.gouernours without whose assente none can be condempned to death. If their king doth missedoe, they do punishe him, or depose him from the crowne. This Nation taketh great delyte in the chase of Tigres and Elephants, and doth abounde in corne and fruites, they do delight to fishe for shell fishes, which are there very great, in so much

much that one may hyde themselues in their shelles. Alexandria the greate was foũded by the great king Alexander, and neare vnto that is the red Sea, by the repercussion of the Sunne, that doth so colour it, or else for that ẏ mood and the grauell is such, or for that it is the nature of the water. Also Siria and Arabia whose people are tanned & heary al saue the heade, and they are apparelled with the skinnes of fish. There is also Mesopotanie, Babilon, Assiria, Arabia: the floud of Tyger, hath his originall in a fountaine of Armenia. In the Ile of Sagaros, there can no dogge liue, for as sone as he entereth into the Ile, he turneth rounde tyll he fall downe deade. The Sabiens are rych with the fertillitie of their Forrests, with metals, hony, and ware. The Candeans liue with Serpentes, and in the Ile of Gagaudes was first foũd Popengaies. Idumea, Iuda, Ierusalem, Galile, Sirie, Palestin, whiche was the first founder of letters, and at the first, in stede of letters,

ters, vsed certaine figures of beasts. Also there is a Nation called Hellenians, lyuing without wyues, and without licherie. When they are dead, they are casse into the Sea, they liue without money, and grow of the deade. Of the Ethiopians there are dyuers formes and kindes of men. Some there are towardes the East, that haue neyther nose nor nostrels, but the face all full. Others that haue no vpper lippe, they are without tongues, and they speake by signes, & they haue but a little hole to take their breath at, by ỹ which they drinke with an oten strawe. There are some called Syrbote, that are eyght foote highe, they liue with the chase of Elephantes. In a parte of Affricke be people called Ptoemphane, for their king they haue a Dog, at whose fansie they are gouerned, to whome they doe pronosticate their doings, and their cõduct in warre. Towards the west there is a people called Arimaspi, that hath but one eye in their foreheade, they are

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in the desert and wilde Countrey. The people called Agriphagi, liue with the flesh of Panthers and Lyons: and the people called Anthropomphagi which we call Cambals, liue with humaine flesh. The Cinamolgi, their heades are almoste lyke to the heades of Dogges. Affrica aunciently called Libia, doeth containe the Moores, and the pillers of Hercules, (among the floudes) there is Onylus that doth ingender Cocodzils. There are goodlye Forestes with vnknowen trees, some of the which trees beare small threades, of the whiche is made clothing of cotton. Cyrenes and Syrtes, make their houses of salt stones cut out of the mountaines, there is the mountaine of Giry, the which doth ingender and bring forth many precious stones. In Libie which is at the ende of the Ethiopes, there are people, differing from the common order of others, they haue among them no names, and they curse the Sunne for his great heate, by the which they are al black sauing their

teeth, and a litle the palme of their handes, and thei neuer dreame. The others called Troglodites, haue Caues and holes in the grounde, & haue no other houses. Others called Gramantes, they make no mariages, but all women are cõmon. Gamphasantes they go all naked. Blemmyis a people so called, they haue no heades, but haue their mouth and their eyes in their breastes. And others there are ỹ go more by traynyng of their hãds thã with their fete. There are gathered ỹ spices, & ther is nothing that they are afrayd of, but of greate Dogges that wil barke at them, & byte them. Africke begynneth beyonde the Realme of Spayne and Grenado, & is deuided in ỹ sea of Europa, as betwene Douer and Calis, there beginneth the Kingdoms of Feoz. of Tunis, of Barbaria, of Carthage, and of others of the Ethiopians.

Europia beginneth from the sea Meditarene so called, bycause it is a flonde in the midst of the worlde. Upon this sea

that

that deuideth Asia and Europia, the king Xerses caused to be made a bridge of shippes, such a number he had for the warre. Europa conteyneth Rome the auncient Citie, the plentiful Italy, Venice discended of the Troyans, Grece, Thessalia, Acaia, Macedonia, & Thessalie where as is a floud called Peneus, nauigable in the middest, for into the sayde floude entreth the Ryuer of Orcon, but his water swimmeth aboue the other, without mingling together as doth Dyle. Italy hath the noble Ryuer of Poste, bearing baynes of golde. In the Iles of Pont, there are people that liue with the egges of wilde foule, others that haue fete like horses, whose eares are so greate and so long, that therewith they couer their whole bodyes. Europe doth containe Germanie whiche is the hye and base Almaine, Burgony, Sauoy, Brittaine: Gaule that is deuided into three partes. From the Ryuer Lescault to the Ryuer of Sayne is called Gaule, the fayre from Sayne,

to Gyrrond, is Gaule the auncient, and contayneth Lionois, and from Girronde to the hilles of Pirennes, that deuideth Spaine and Fraunce, is Aquittaine. Spaine also is of Europia where as is Cathelognia, Araragō, Castilian, Portingall, Syuell, Andelosia, Leon, Galicia, and the kingdom of Granado, euen to the Sea.

The seuenth booke treateth of man.

THe world hath brought forth many things, of ỹ which man is almoste the least. He hath clothed the beastes, birdes, fishes and trees, with skinnes, feathers, scales, barke, and otherwise. But man commeth forth all naked ready to weepe, and lightly before fortye dayes, he doth not laugh: he ỹ ought to raigne ouer the beastes on the earth, is at the beginning weaker than any, he knoweth nothing without he be taught, neyther

ther to speake nor to goe, and naturally doth nothing but wepe. Naturally the beastes seeke their lyuing, flye from their enimy, swimme, with many other things giuen them of nature. The Lyons do not warre betwene thē selues, the Serpentes doe not byte one an other, but men study howe to destroye one another by warres, and dessētions. Men neuer lightlye in all poyntes resemble one like an other in their faces, the which commeth by the diuersitie of the cogitations of their parents, the which maketh their symilitudes so farre vnlike: and therefore the brute beastes that haue no suche varieties in their thoughts, engēder none but their like. Men there are called Arimaspi, that haue but one eye in their forehead, whiche incessantlye warre against the Griffons about mettals, and they finde in the ground golde and other mettals. Those that are towarde the ende of the west, drinke in deade mens sculles. In Albania, some haue their eyes yellow, ỹ

commeth to them in their youth, and they sæ better by night than by day. In Affrica in some places there are a gret multitude of serpẽts, whose properties they vse for the tryall of their wyues chiefly, after this sort. If the husbands will haue probation of the honestie of their wiues, they wil present their children before the Serpentes, which will flye awaye if that the children be legitimate, but if that the Serpentes remaine and feare not, then are they bastardes. When they are bitten with serpents, they put their spittle vpon the place for to heale it, specially their fasting spittle, for the Serpente feareth mannes spittle as hote water In India there are hye men, and also maruellous hie beastes, as for a witnesse there are dogges as great as Asses, trees as hye as an archer can scarce shote to the toppe, and vnder the shadow of one figtræ, may a hundreth horses stande, by cause of the fertilitye of the lande, the temperance of the ayre, and the aboun-

daunce

daunce of waters, there are men fyue cubites in hight, the which neuer vse to spit, nor are troubled with the paine of heade, eyes, or teth, and are seldome sicke. Others there are in the Mountaines, with heades like dogs. In a parte of India the women neuer beare children but once, whose children were straight waye olde. And others called Sciopedæ that haue their feete so brode that when they are layde, they couer them therewith from the heate of the Sunne, and they be very swift in running. Some towarde the East haue no heades, but haue eyes in their shoulders, and others called Epithamai Pigmei that are of one yarde hye. In the farther part of India towards the East neare to the Ryuer of Gangis, there is a people clad with leaues, that liue by smelling, they neuer eate nor drinke in their iourneys, they beare floures and rootes to smell at, and they are easely killed by filthy smelles and sauours.

There are little men called Pigmei, among

mong whiche the highest passe not the hight of two cubites, hauing a wholsome ayre and pleasant countrey where they dwel, the which men are molested with Cranes, as writeth Homer, therfore it is no marueil thoughe often tymes they are caryed away with those Cranes. In the spring time the Pigmei assemble together mõted vpon shepe and Goates, armed with darts and arrowes, for to discend downe to the sea, and for the space of three monthes, consume and breake the Cranes Egges, and kill the yong ones, otherwise they woulde so multiplie, that those little men should neuer rest in quiet. Some there are in the valleys called Pandore that liue two hundreth yeares, in their youth hauing whyte haire, in age their haires become blacke. There is a people that lyueth but fortie yeares, whose wyues doe bring forth children at the age of seauen yeares. There are people that haue long hairy tayles growing. These things and others hath nature

ture made monſtruous, for our exam-
ples. Among the women there are dy-
uers childings, ſome haue had ſix chil-
dren, ſome eyght, and ſome nine, and
ſometime children of dyuers kinders,
which are called Hermaphrodites, whi-
che are both man and woman. There
hath bene that haue had in their lyfe
tyme thirtie Children, and among the
maruelles of the worlde, a childe be-
ing newe borne did enter againe into
his mothers wombe, in the Citie of
Saguntra. And it is no fable nor tale, to
haue ſene women and maydes tranſ-
formed into men. The females are ſo-
ner engendred than the Male, and be-
come ſoneſt olde, the Females do moue
in their mothers wombe, moſt on the
left ſide, and the Males on the righte
ſide. And Plinie reciteth to haue ſene
a mayde, on the night of hir mariage,
to be naturally trãſformed into a man,
and incontinent hir beard to grewe, &
ſhe to be maried againe to a woman. If
that a woman bring forth two children

at

at one burthen, lightly there is shorte lyfe, eyther to the mother, or to one of hir children, and if they be both Males, or Females, then are they lyghtly of a shorte life. Among the women there is no certaine time prefixed of their trauailings with childe, for some be delyuered in seuen monthes, some in eight, and most commouly in nine monthes. Also sometime at ten and.xi. monthes. Before the seuenth monthe the childe hath no lyfe, the tenth day after she hath conceyued. Payne in the heade, a shadow or mist before the eyes, no taste nor relisse in meates, and a vndigesting stomacke, are signes of conceptiō. That womā that bringeth forth a male child, hath better colour, and easyer deliuerance. Miserable is ỹ condition of man. For the Princes by this meanes haue their originall, and are subiect to fortune, and hath nature as others. We reade of a Romaine Prince that dyed in the morning in pulling on his hose, an other dyed with the stinging or byting

ting

ting of a Grape, an other was chwked with a haire, in eating of Milke. Scipio Affricanus was the first called Cesar, for that (Cæsus fuit matris Vterus) hys mothers wombe was opened, for him to passe out. Of those that are crypple, lame, and counterfeite of nature, commeth whole lymmed & perfect children, in their members: and sometymes of perfect and well proporcioned people, commeth lame and vnperfect children. A woman doth not beare children after fiftye yeares, and there are many that ceasse at fortye. As touching men we reade truely of a Prince, which at the age of foure score and sixe yeres begat a childe. When Cato was borne, his father was foure score yeares olde. Vnto children their teeth come cõmonly at seuẽ monethes, the seuenth yeare they renue, for then their teeth fall, and there commeth to them others, and some are borne with teeth. And if that a dead body be burned, the teeth wil neuer burne but remayne whole. Vnto some their

teeth fayle them at middle age, cõmonlye a man hath thirty two teeth, and he that hath moze, is eſteemed to be the longer lyuer. Zoroaſtes did laugh that day he was bozne, yea that with the bery foꝛce of laughing he did reiect the hande that was vpon his heade, foꝛ the placing and faſhioning of his heade, & ſetling of his bꝛaines. A man is as long from the foote to the heade, as the extending oꝛ ſpꝛeading abꝛoade of hys armes, counting frõ the great fingers. Men doe way moze than women, the dead bodies way moze than the liuing, and thoſe that are a ſleepe, way moze than they that are awake. Some lyue without marow in their bones, & therfoze they neuer thirſt, & foꝛ this cauſe women dꝛinke leſſe than men: and ſuch do neuer ſweat. It is recited of Craſſus the Senatour, ỹ he did neuer laugh. Socrates the great clarke, was neuer ſeene mery noꝛ ioyful, noꝛ angry at one time moze than at an other, and therefoze mennes complexions are dyuers.

In

In Rome hath bene sene a Princesse called Antonia Drusi neuer to spitte, Pomponius neuer to belk. The strēgth of menne hath bene great, and more in one than another. It is readde of one that with one hande did holde a Chariot, that thræ horses coulde not make to go forward nor remoue. Hercules did cary his great Mule on hys backe. Fusius Saluius did beare two hūdreth on his fæte, two hundreth in hys handes, and two hundreth on his shoulders, so being loden or charged wyth fyre hundreth waight, went vpon a ladder. Plinie wryteth to haue sæne one named Athanatus, to haue a iacke on his backe waying fiue hūdreth waight, going to a play with shoes on his fæte waying fiftie pounde waight a piece. Milo set his foote in a place, from which place, there was no man able to make him goe backe or remoue. If that he helde a staffe in his hand, there was no man able to take it away or wrythe it out of his fist. For running there hath

bene many light and nimble men, that would runne a thoulande a hundzeth and thzeſcoze furlongs a day and moze. Alſo there are ſome ỳ haue their ſight very ſinguler. We reade of a man called Strabo of the country of Sicilia, that is toward the Eaſt, to recken & counpt the ſhippes that parted from Carthage foz to enter into the South ſea. Cicero did recite that he did ſee the Iliades of Homer in verſe witten, being included in a Nutte ſhell, ſo ſmall were the figures. Marmecides made a Cart, oz Wagon ſo little, that a flye did couer it. And he made a ſhip that a Bée might couer with both hir wings. Foz a truth there haue bene people that haue heard battayls & fighting fiftie Leagues of, foz they haue counted the tyme & hours of the aſſaults. The memozie hath bene very ſinguler to ſome. Cyrus kyng of Perſie, had the memozie to know and call euery one of his army by their names. Methridates the king did talke one day to his people, in .xxij. languages

ges without stutting or stammering. Others lese their memory by fantasies, or otherwise haue forgotten their vnderstanding. Messalla the orator, did forget by grieuous sickenesse his sciẽces yea his owne name (in such sorte) that he knewe not frõ whence he was. Maruellous was the memorie of Iulius Cesar, the which named to foure scribes or wryters at one tyme, and in the meane time, he read, writ, and hearde, and if he had no other affaires, he wolde name to seauen. He fought. 52. battayles. And Marcellus. 40. Cesar in his battayles is reputed to haue slaine of his enimies 1192. thousande men. Pompeus did spoile and take from the pirates, and sea robbers, against whom he was sent by the Romaines. 876. ships. Moreouer Cesar had this cõstancie, that the letters that Scipio did send him for to betray Pompeus, he cast into the fire, without reading them. Cato was accused to the Senatours. 42. tymes, and allwayes absolued. Sicinus dictator of Rome sustay-

ned fyre score battayles: he had fiue & foztie woundes before, and not one behinde. Sergius was a worthy warriour, he deliuered Cremona from the siege, kept Placentia, toke in Fraunce twelue Castles and Townes. He had his right hande cut off, and he made one of yron, with the which he fought foure battayles. Pitifull thinges are founde worthie of memorie, thorowe all partes, among the which, it commeth to my remẽbrance, of a woman taken in Rome, for to dye for offence, and being put into straight Prison there to be famished, hir daughter had lycence of the Jayler to goe see hir euery day, but shee was searched for feare least shee should bring hir mother fode. In the ende it was found, that euery day she did giue hir mother sucke with hir breastes, and for to satisfie hir shee came dayly. The Senators hauing intelligence therof, did pardon the mother for the vertue that was in the daughter, and did appoynte them a lyuing during their lyues.

ues. Marueilous are the operations of humaine creatures, amõg others onely of paintings, that doe reſemble the lyuing ſo nere, that there reſteth nothing but ỹ ſpeach. The king Attall⁹ bought a table or picture of a Painter, whiche coſt a hundreth Markes. Ceſar bought two for eyght hundreth Markes. Mans age hath bene reputed greate among the auncients, which do name Princes and kings to haue lyued eyght hũdreth yeares, and a thouſand yeares, but it is by the varietie of yeres, for ſome make the Sommer a yeare, and the winter another yeare, and others make three monthes a yeare, as the Arcadians, & you muſte not ſtay nor iudge things by the conſtellation of the firmament. For in one preſẽt houre many are born as well ſeruaunts as mayſters, kings and magiſtrates, whoſe fortunes are al dyuers & contrarie. Many examples we haue of ſickeneſſes. Publius Cornelius Rufus in dreaming to haue loſt his ſight, became blinde & loſt his ſight.

Some there are that liue but til middle age, and others that dye in their youth, and natur doth giue a man nothing better than short life. To liue long the senses & vnderstãding become blunt, the whole mẽbers fæle dolor, the sight, the hearing, and the going sayle, the tæth also, & the instruments of meats: therefore age is but payne, and there is a tyme prefired to liue. We reade no better example than of Zenophilus the Musitian, that lyued a hundreth & fiue yeares without sickneſſe. The signes of death, are to laugh in the furor & griefe of the malady or sickneſſe, to be buſie in folding or doubling the clothes of hys bed with his handes, to boyde from one in slæping behinde, a fearefull loke, with other things, and therefore seeing that by experience we sæ innumerable signes of death, therefore there is no certaintie. Sickeneſſes are dyuers both to olde and yong. Sirius died by the multitude of Serpentes procéeding from his body. Some haue had

all

an Ague all their lyfe time. Mecænas was seuē yeres in the end of his dayes without sléepe. Antipater lyued long without sickenesse, sauing that euery yeare on that day that he was borne, he had the Ague. We reade of one that lyued. 157. yeares, that slept in his age. 57. yeares, and weakened as thoughe he had slept but one houre. Others that haue returned a foote from their graue, when they were borne to be buried. Pōpeus caused a mans heade to be smittē off, which when it was layde againe to the body, did speake an houre, both to the maister of the house, and to manye others of the house. Death bringeth repentance. Some die for ioy: men in the hearing of ioyfull newes, of victoryes, and women to sée their children. The father of Iulius Cesar dyed in putting on his hose, & felte before no harme. Some in drinking, some in wryting, and others in dyuers maners as we daylye sée by experience. Auncientlye the vse was among the Romaines to bury the

deade, but for the often battayles of the Romaines, that had all the worlde in their subiection, they vse to burne the deade. Among men Liber Pater found first the meanes to sell and buy, also Diademes for kings, & for triumphes. The Lady Ceres founde the meanes to sowe corne, and to grinde it, and therefore shée was called a Goddesse. For before they vsed Acornes. The Assirians founde firste the meane to write letters, but the inuention hath bene since the beginning of the world. Two brethren in Athens found firste the meanes to make houses and bricks. Gellius Doxius inuented lathing and loming of walles, for before they had Caues and holes in the ground, and they toke exãple of ỳ Swalowes which do make their neastes. Cynira sonne to Agriope, found out mettall, of copper, braste, and of leade, he made first many Hammers therewith. Danaus was the first in Grecia that made welles, & digged for water. Thrason made the first

walles

walles and towers. The Lidians found the meanes to dyeſſe woolles. Arachneus found the meanes to make Linnen, and Canuas. The Egiptians the arts of medicine. Lydius to mingle and temper mettals together. Erichtonus found ſiluer. Cadmeus golde in the moũtaine of Pangy. The Cyclopians were the firſt wozkers in ſmall yron wozke. Corebus the Athenian made earthẽ pots. Theodore the Samyan made the firſte keyes. Palamides the meaſures and waighyes. Phrigies the Charrets and Wagons. Penius the firſte trader foz Marchandiſe. The Athenians to plant and ſette trées and vineyardes. Staphilus to mingle water to wyne. Ariſteus to make Oyle & hony. Briges of Athens did firſt yoke Oxen to Cart & Plough. The Lacedemonians founde harneſſe, and habiliments foz warre, Launces, Speares, Swozdes, Bucklers, &c. Cares the Bowe and Arrowes. The Phenitians the Croſſe bowes. Belerophons firſt mounted vpon hozſes. Palamydes

in

In the warrs betwene the Grekes & the Troyans, found the order of Stãdarts, signes, pẽnons, streamers, to giue warning and to kepe watch. Iason did first sayle on the Sea in long shippes, or Galleys. Before that tyme there were made little ones of wood, & hydes: and since that tyme some haue added to thẽ masts, sayles, Cabels, tackelings, and many other things, that we sée by experience to be necessary. The first Dyals were made at Rome with water, according to the course of the Sunne, and since they are reduced to houses & churches, as it is sene at this present, which was very agreable to the Romaines.

Finally, among al the knowledge that man hath (Plinie) thinketh this to be the cheefest poynte, for man to know him self, of what estate so euer he be.

The eight boke treateth of beastes that are on the earth.

IN the earth there is no beast greater than ỳ Elephant, they haue knowledge to vnderstande their Countrey speach, they haue obedience and vnderstande their dueties and charges, they neuer passe the Sea tyll that their maister or gouernor doth promise to bring them home againe, they knéele downe for to be loden, and carry the Ladyes litters in feare, prudence & equitie: their téeth are of yuory, with their other bones there are made gœdly workes, they are full of clemencie, and if they chaunce to find a man, strayed out of his way, they knowe it, and will leade him throughe the Forrest into his waye: but if they find a company of men séeking to chase them, then naturally they knowe their enimies, as other beastes doe. The Elephants neuer commit adulterie, and they

they hyde them to couer their females, they carry two yeres their yong ones, and the Females neuer haue but one yong in their lyues, they liue two hundreth and thrée hundreth yeares, they loue the shallow and cleare waters, for because of their greatnesse they can not swim, they eate stones and earth, they feare colde, they will cast to the ground with their frõtes or foreheads, trées for to eate the fruite. Among the beastes they hate Mice, and Rats, and they will not fæde where as they haue runne and tasted. They increase in the borders of Affrica, and the greatest in India, where as there are Dragons so puissant that they fight with the Elephantes. They are tamed by famine, & whẽ they are tamed, they carry Castels on their backes in steade of Saddles, wherein their may stande sire or eight men, and towarde the East they make in them, the most part of their battails, although that they being wounded or hurt do retyre. There were Elephants

at

at Rome, but they were slaine with shot, for the Romaines would not nourish them, nor giue them to Princes. The Ethiopians make them there venison, and they kill them with shooting and casting dartes, which they cast on them standing in trées, where the Elephantes vse to passe, or else they take them in holes or caues in the earth couered aboue, they neuer lye downe, but sléepe leaning against great trées, and they that knowe their repaire, will saiwe the tréé so farre, that when they come to reste them against the tréé, it breaketh, and they fall downe, then they kill them, (for being once downe, they can neuer rise agayne.) The bloud of Elephantes is very colde, and therefore the Dragons and Serpẽts in that countrey do assemble vnder their eares and on their bodies, & sucke from them so much bloud, that they therewith dye. Dragons there are in Ethiopia, of ten fadome long, and in India, there haue bene found Serpents of a hũdreth foote

long

long, and some will flye in the ayre to catch birdes in flying. In Affrica there are a great number of wilde horses, & in Asia great Asses like vnto Mares, but for their long eares. So writeth Aristotle the wyse, which was appointed by Alexander the great, to describe the diuersitie & nature of beastes. The Lyon is full of nobleste and clemencie, the Lioneste for the first tyme bringeth forth fiue, the nexte yeare after foure, then three, and when she bringeth but one, then she ceaseth. The yong ones are two monthes without mouing, & fyre monthes before they can goe, they do soner assaile men than women, and neuer yong children, vnlesse it be for great famine. In their age they loue & followe men, when that they can no more seeke their pray, and they liue till their teeth fall out. By their clemencie they demaunde nothing of those that prostrate them selues before them, and their yre is mitigate by prayers, as we haue sene by the experience of women

that name them selues straũgers, and poore vagabonds, but they are fierce to those that striue against them, their taile doeth demonstrate their amitie and furor, as doth the eares of horses. When they are chased they neuer hide them, they knowe and pursue among others those that hurte them. The female if that hir yong ones are taken, closeth hir eyes against those that chase them, to the ende that she feare not their weapons. Hanus was ỳ firſt that daũted or tamed their fearcenesse, and they are taken in holes that are made of purpose in the grounde. In Syria they are all blacke. The Panthers are also full of clemencie. We reade that if the Female méete a man strayed or lost in the woodes, that fleeth for feare of hir, she will compasse him mouing hir taile, shewing vnto him a signe of amitie and loue, and after that he is assured, shee will leade him into a caue or hole, where as are

fallen hir yong ones by misfortune, which the man pulleth out, and then shée tumbleth and playeth before him to giue him thanks. The Tygres are very lyght and nimble, therefore those that steale their yong ones, as sone as the semall findeth them lost, she smelleth their way and rũneth after them, & when shée is spyed of those that haue hir yong ones, they lette one of them fall, the which she taketh vp, and caryeth it to hir repayre, & in the meane tyme, they escape with the rest, and bring them to their shippes. Camels they are driuen to pasture toward the East as we doe shéepe. Wilde Dogs haue handes & féete almost lyke men. In the north parte there are maruellous swift beastes, which haue the vpper lippe so long, that when they will fæde they go backward. The Woulfe before he be séene, will easely draw frõ a man his breath, they couple not with the females, but .xij. dayes in the yeare.

yeare. There are wilde wolues, which in eating of their pray, if they turne once about, forget their pray, and goe againe to seeke another. Among the Serpents the Bassalicke doth infect and kill people with his loke. There are innumerable kindes of others, whereof some haue double heades at both endes, for to cast venime. For the byting of an Aspis, there is no remedy but to cutte that that he hath touched. The Cocodrils are ingendred in Nylle, a Kyuer of Egipt, which haue foure feete, the skinne very harde, and they haue no mouing but the vpper lippe, and they make as many egges as Geese, and they haue sharpe clawes for their defence, in the day they remaine on the earth, and the night in the waters, whē they open their throte in sleeping, there are little birdes called Trochilos that will picke & clense their teeth, in the which thei take great delight. The Storke doth shew the ma-

ner how to take glisters, for by hir nature she filleth hir necke with water, and behind with hir becke, maketh infusion into hir belly for to clense hir. And manye other beastes naturallye knowe the hearbes that for them are most proper. The Swallow knoweth howe to finde an hearbe called Chelidonia, which serueth for hir yōg ones, when their eyes are endomaged. Of little beastes we finde Cities destroyed and people driuen away. In Spaine with Conies. In Thessaly w̄ Moles. In Fraunce with Frogs. In Affricke with Locustes. In the Ile of Ciclados with Rattes. In Italy with Serpents. In Ethiopia with Scorpions. Hyæna is sayd to be a beast of double nature, Male and Female, they will hearken at the Cottes of the shæpeheards, and learne the proper name that a man is called by, and calling him, when the man is come forth, they will strayght way kill him, and they will call dogs.

They

They are founde in Affrica, which is the cause of so many wylde Asses, that they ingender, the Males do correcte the yong ones by byting, they wyll cutte the trées along the Ryuers, as wyth a knife, they haue tayles like to fishes. Déere that are oppressed with Dogges, if they can finde no water for their refuge, then they retyre to man: the females beare eight wéekes, and often tymes two, and for to bring them forth, they séeke secrete places, not nere the hye wayes accustomed by men. The Hinde teacheth hir yong ones to runne, to feare, and to leape, the Males that haue left ẏ Females, haue their musell blacke, when they knowe them selues heauye, they séeke secret places, they will stande still to heare the cry of the Dogs, they runne with the winde, to take away the smel of ẏ trase, they reioyce to heare whistling, and to heare a noyse of singing, Moreouer the Harte is simple, and all

things are to him maruellous, if that he ſæ a man with a bowe, or a croſſe-bowe, he loketh more on them, than on the man, the Males haue hornes, and in the ſpring time they caſt their hornes, that day that they læſe theyr hornes, they hyde them ſelues as all aſtonyed and ſorowfull, as they that haue loſt their armours. It is ſayde that the right horne can not be found, for that they hyde them in the ground. At the burning of the hornes, the ſerpents flye away: their hornes growe till they be thrée ſcore yeares olde, and the ſayde tyme paſſed, there commeth vp others like, and then they neuer fal after that: there is no knowledge of their age, but their age is knowen by their tæth, they being without hornes fœde in the night, and when their hornes beginne to come, they wyll butte and runne againſt the trées, they liue a hundreth yeares, they neuer haue the Feuer or Ague, and therfore ſome

dames

dames alwayes delight to break their fast with Venson, by ꝑ u hich meanes they haue lyued a hũdzeth yeres without hauing the Ague. Camelion lyueth not but by the ayze, and chaungeth his colour accozding to the thing he toucheth, sauing whyte and redde, they ingẽder in Affrica, and in India. The Beares doe ioyne with the Females, in the beginning of Winter, not as other foure foted beastes doe, foz the Male & the Female lye downe embzacing, and after that they doe retyze in sundzy caues, and the Female doth bzing fozth hir yong ones within thirtie dayes, and mosse commonlye bzingeth fiue, which haue the skinne white, defozmed, without haire, and eyes, and there appeareth but their clawes, in licking of them they are figured. There is nothing so little seene of man, as to see the Beare bzing fozth hir yong, shee hydeth hir foure monthes, and the Male foztie dayes, they

couch or lye vpon soft leaues, and the firste fouretene dayes they sleepe so soundlye, that you shall scarce waken them with strokes, then they fatten much, and their fatte or greale is cõuenable to many medicines, also to kepe haire from sheading. They being wakened, for the most part stand vp, & liue with the licking of their fore feete, they warme their yong agaynste their breasts, they haue little bloude about the heart, and lesse in the bodye, they haue little eyes, and as feble or weake heades as the Lyon hath strõg, therfore they defend their heades with their fore feete, when they fall and leape from the Rocks, or when they are bayted with dogges. The Dogs among all other beastes that vnto vs are common, are most faythfull. We haue true histories of men that haue bene defended from theeues by their Dogges, others haue fought to reuenge their maysters death, and constrayned

strayned the murtherer to cõfesse the déede. Two hundreth Dogs did rescue by force the king Garamantus, being taken by the handes of his enimies. Many people haue assembled dogges together for the warre. We reade of Dogges that haue caste them selues into the fire, when in times past their Maisters body haue bene burned. We reade also of a Dog of Nicomedes the king of Bythinia, to haue almost torne the Quene in pieces, for that she played familiarly with the king, the Dog thinking it had bene for harme. A Senatour of Rome, was defended by his Dogge on a night, retourning to hys house, from the handes of those, that would haue put him to death. At Rome a prisoners Dogge woulde neuer departe from the Prison dore, and whē his mayster was deade, he would eate nothing, and when breade was giuen hym he brought it to his maysters mouth. The same Dog was séene o-

penly

penly to holde vp his maisters bodye being caste into the Ryuer of Tyber. They know their mayster, and vnderstande his voyce, aboue all other beastes they do best know a mans voyce, and their names, they doe remembre the wayes and iourneyes be they neuer so farre off, and there is none of so long a memorie (except man.) In their chase they haue great diligence, specially houndes. In India they tie proud Bytches to trées, and the Tygres doe couer them, by the whiche meanes, commeth fierce and cruell Dogges. The king of Albania did giue to Alexander the great, a Dogge of marueilous highneſſe, which would take Lyons and Elephants. The Females haue whelpes thre tymes a yere lightlie, and they carry them two mõthes, they are borne blinde, they can not sée till seuẽ dayes after they be whelped: If thée bring but one whelpe, it séeth not till ỹ nynth day, the better whelpe

is

is that that the Bitche bringeth oute firſt, or that that ſæth laſt. Horſes are faithfull, and ful of great knowledge, for they knowe their mayſters, & they that attende on them. Many are ſinguler in their doyngs, the Males line till fifty yeares, and the females leſſe, at fyre yeres the males grow no more, and the females but fiue yeares. Among the beaſtes they haue leaſt fertilitie. The moſte eigreſt and fierceſt Horſes, put their noſe muſſell depeſt in the water to drincke, and haue almoſt as many diſeaſes as men. Alles there hath bene bought for foure hundreth Crownes. In Acaia they are much requeſted to haue Mules. They feare colde, the Males are very ſlowe in their worke, they doe beare as de Mares, & in thirtie monthes the yong ones are ready to helpe them ſelues. After they are horſed they muſt be cõſtrayned to runne, or elſe they would reiect the ſeede by making water. The

females

females beare all their lyfe, whiche is thirty yeares, they be afraied to wette their fæte, and they neuer drinke but in small and shallowe waters, where they are accustomed to drinke drye footed, the Females doe hyde themselues when they bring forth, in darke places, that they be not sæne of men, they will not passe the bridges when the Sunne shineth in the water, it is maruell that they runne not mad for thirst, for he that daylye chaungeth their water or Kyuer accustomed to drinke at, must constraine them perforce to drinke. The little Mule is ingendred of the Asse and of the Mare. The Mules that commeth of a Horse and of a shée Asse, are beastes full of strength and labour. The Asse that couereth the Mare bringeth forth afore hir tyme, if shée before haue retayned the horse, but not elfe, the seuenth day the females should be filled, after their foale is borne, the Males fatigated of

labour

labour, doth soner replenishe the Females. Some of them are not lyke to their Syres, and the Mule of hir nature is barren, sauing that in Capadocia they beare, by force of drinking wine, often tymes the Mules ceasse from casting or stryking. The Athenians knowing for a truth a Mule to haue done seruice fourescore yeares, did ordayne, that in the fieldes none should desturbe him, neyther in the corne nor otherwyse. The Oxen liue twenty yeares, and the Kine commõlye fiftene yeares, at fiue yeares they haue taken their strength: it is sayde that to washe them with warme water they will fatten, the strength of the Bull is at three yeres: for to make them drawe, it is good to yoke them with a drawing Ore, for he will teach the other. In tymes past among the Romaines, it was estemed as greate offence to kill an ore, or to steale one, (bycause of their ploughes,) as it was

to

to kill a man. The Bull requyring cõbat, sheweth magnanimitie of courage & gentilitie, he turneth the heade, lifteth vp the eares, remayneth on his forefeete, and maketh the dust to flie with his hinder feete. At Rome hath bene seene an Ore speake. The Ore of Egipt hath a kynnell called Apis vnder his tongue, and a white spotte on the right syde, whiche groweth as the hornes of the Mone. The nature of sheepe is that they liue not aboue nyne or ten yeares, the Males couple with the Females in the middest of May, till the middest of August, the females beare a hundreth and fiftye dayes.

The Ram if the right genetorie be bound, maketh all Females, and if the left be bound in the saison, maketh all Males. If ye loke vnder the Tuppe or Rammes tongue, he doth ingender Lambes of the colour that the waynes are, if they be of dyuers colours, he ingendreth Lambes of dyuers sortes.

Also

Also the mutation of waters, doeth varefie the colour of Lambes, also the windes. It is esteemed not good to cut or gueld Lambes before fiue möthes, and cómonly the Females bring forth not aboue foure Lambes. Goates conceyue commonly two kiddes, & sometyme foure, they beare fiue monthes as do shéepe, they become barren with fatnesse, and they ingender not before the fourth yeare, they conceiue in November, for to be deliuered in March, when the trées beginne to budde: the Goate feareth cold, euery one of these beasts haue not hornes, but the milke of those that haue no hornes, is fatter than those that haue, and those that haue hornes, their age is knowen by the knots in their hornes, they aspyre through the eares, & not by their nose, and they are neuer without Feuers or Agues, bycause of the heate of their bodies, which maketh them much subiect to lechery, they sée aswell by night

as

as by daye, they haue all beardes on their chinne, if one of them be taken or driuen, al the reſt will maruel therat, if they croppe or bite a yong trée, it dyeth, and if they licke an Oliue trée, it will dryue away. Among the ſwyne the Sowe doth farrow two tymes a yeare, and ſomtime they haue twentie Pigges, but they cannot nourylhe ſo many: the tenth day the Pigges haue téeth: in once knowing ẏ Boare they are filled, but they double it for feare not to haue retayned. Some thinke that if they léeſe an eye that they will ſone die, otherwiſe they liue til fiftene or twenty yeres, the moſt fatteſt haue leaſt milke, they willinglye wallow in the durt and myre, and couch moſt on the left ſide, they fattē in ſix dayes, they know their Maiſters houſe, and defende one an other, for if that one cry, all the reſt will runne thither. Among the wilde boares, the Male hath great payne to acquaint him with the

Female,

Female, and shée hath great dolor to make hir yong ones: they are borne with téeth, and are blacke. In Arabia they can not liue neither wild, nor yet tame. Apes doe approch muche to the sense of man, and their kynde is, to haue no tayles, these kinde of beastes, are muche affectioned to their yong ones, they kepe them or holde them alwayes betwene their armes or legs, before their breastes, whereby manye times they kill them: they haue beard on their chinne, and some in Ethiopia haue tayles, that can liue no where else. Of Hares, there are dyuers kindes in the hye Mountaynes, there are white ones, & in winter they liue with snowe. It is sayde that a Hare is as olde as there are pourgings or boydings in hir belly, they haue both kindes, and ingender one with an other, and the Hare alone is meate vnto men, beastes, and foules, and therfore he is euer in feare, & goeth more

by nyght than by day. Conyes are of another kinde, the Males haue great desire to eate the yong ones when they are borne, but the female hydeth them, and they make great multiplication. Many sortes of beastes there are on the earth, that doe mingle one kynde with an other. Among the Beastes, Origes haue the haire long alwayes, tending towardes the heade, and of other beastes the haire tẽdeth towards the tayle. Mice are ingendred on the earth. We reade that when Haniball had besieged a towne, a Mouse was solde for two hundreth crownes, the seller dyed for famine, and the buyer did escape the hunger. The olde Mice are nourished of the yong ones, by great clemency. In Affrica there is neyther Dére, wylde Boares, Goates, nor Beares. In other places neyther Wolues, nor Fores. In some places there are no Hares, in other places no Conyes. And in other places there

is

is great diuersitie of beastes, that are not in other places. The Scorpions or Serpentes do soner hurte strangers, than the Countrey inhabitantes.

The ninth booke treateth of water beastes, and of fishes.

IN the sea there are many greate beastes, aswell as on earth for the moisture therof, and bycause it is more larger and bygger. Also there is manye monsters & diuersitie in many fishes, for they couple in many kindes, and there is the similitude of all kinde of beastes on the earth, and rather more. Whales are the moste greatest and grossest beastes in the Sea, there are of two hundreth yeards long. In many places ther are rib bones of Whales of twentye yeardes. Alexander the great was afrayed to mete them, least his Nauy shoulde haue perished.

In the Sea there are Eeles three hundreth foote long. In the night there commeth many fishes out of the Sea, that will eate the corne in the fieldes, and after returne againe. There is in the Sea Mermaydes that haue bene sene, and some that haue the shape of men, and their voyce like vnto mens voice, hauing the body of mans shape, and the lower parts scaled like fishes, with a tayle. And there are Woulfes, Horsses, Asses, Hogges and other sea beastes, as on the earth. If the fishes aspire and respire as other beastes, there are dyuers opinions. Plinie doth beleue that the most part sleepeth and respireth, except those that haue no liuer, and in stede of bloud haue humor. The Dolphin is the most swiftest fish in the Sea, and most hardest to be taken: euery one foloweth his like, they haue yong in ten monthes in Sōmer, and nourishe them as doe the Whales, the olde ones carry the yong ones,

and

and there is alwayes a greate Dolphin, that followeth the little one, they haue the tongue mouing lyke a Hog. Aboue the nature of other fishes, they loue yong children, and the sounde of Instruments, they liue three hundreth yeares, and they haue their greatnesse at ten yeares, they reioyce when one calleth them Symon, & they loue humaine voyce. Many examples are both séene and reade of little children, that they haue caryed by Sea on their backes & brought backe againe without doing them any harme. Shell fishes are so great in some places, that with their shels they couer their houses. The beastes of the Sea haue dyuers clothings, some are couered with leather, and with haire, as ỹ Sea calfe, some onely with leather as the Dolphins, others with great thicke and harde shelles, others softer shelles, as Oysters, Cockles, and Muscles, that haue no heades, others with sharpe

prickles, as the Ecchinus called the sea Porcupen, others with scales, as Carpes and many other fishe, others with rough skinnes with the whiche they shaue fine wood and Iuory, some with soft skins, and others that haue none. The Sea calfe whiche is clothed with skinne and haire, they ioyne Male and Female together as dogges, and they neuer haue but two at a burthen, they nourishe their yong ones with theyr pappes or tettes, and are deliuered on the land, and within twelue dayes after they bring them to the Sea. The Sea calfe, is more grieued and more constrayned to sleepe than any other beast, and therefore their skinne putte on a mannes heade doth prouoke him to sleepe. Greate is the diuersitie of beastes, in some there is neyther bone nor thorne, and of many kindes there is no Male. Among the fishes the Females are greater than the Males, there are some that haue their scales

tending

tending towards their heades, cleane contrary to ỹ nature of others. Some there are that go alwayes to slæpe vpon the dry lande. The Whale maketh hir yong ones aliue without Egges. Eeles lyue commonlye eight yeare, they will lyue fire dayes without water, specially whē the wind is at west, and lesse with other windes. In Winter they couet depe and cleare waters, and swimme in the bottom, they fæde in the night, & they of all other fishes, flote not aboue water, when that they are deade. In the Laake of Verone they are taken by thousandes. Some kinde of fishes rendreth their yong ones aliue, others that flye by the Sea, as ỹ Sea swallow. Some make egges and couer or sitte on them, as doe the fowles in the ayre, so doth the Sea kite, a foule called Lucerna, of the propertie of his name, sæketh the maine Seas, whose tongue shineth or glistereth, as may well be sæne in a faire

and calme night. The Dragon of the Sea, as sone as she is taken & brought to land, shée maketh incontinently an entery or hole in the sande, that shée might be lost. Some fishes haue no bloude, and haue their heades in their bellyes betwene their féete, and wyth their féete they casse meate into their mouthes. The Sea Locusts hide them selues for the space of fiue monethes, and swimme in the spring tyme, they battayle betwene them selues wyth their hornes. If they be put aliue into hote water for to séeth, they wyll be tender. The sea Creuices liue in Rockes and stony places, and there are very great ones. In Sommer and in the Spring they fatten, & in the ful Mone, and they augment and diminish with the Mone, they are of a long lyke, and they haue al eyght féete, The Females haue the first fote folded or double, and the Males single, and they crépe as much backward as forward. Cockles

haue

haue two litle hornes wherewith they féele ẏ way, for they haue no eyes. The fishes ioyne Male & Female, ioyning their bellyes, then the female runneth or swimmeth away, touching wyth hir mussell the belly of the Male, and the Males eate the Females Egges, for if all the Egges should profite, the Seas, Ryuers, and Pondes, would be filled with fishe, there woulde be such an innumerable multitude. The Sea Mouse maketh hir Egges on the land, and couereth them with earth, & thirtie dayes after doth vncouer them, & bringeth hir yong ones into the Sea. Some fishe liue thre score yeare, as by the experience of marks put on them. Some fishes there are, that liue on the lande, when that in Sommer, the Ryuers and Pondes are dryed vp, and some wil go féede in the corne, & on the lande, tarying for the water, and such is the nature of some; to liue on the earth with wormes. There are certain

fishes

fiſches with ſharpe pyckles on their backes, that will cut the line of fiſhers Nettes. Other fiſches that are called Sea ſtarres, doe burne other fiſches by their great heate. In the Sea there is warre among the fiſches as among the foule in the ayre, for one fædeth not with another.

The tenth boke treateth of the Foules of the ayre.

IN Affrica & Ethiopia, there are birds that are called Struthiocameli, as hie as a man on horſe backe, which doe not forſake the earth, but runne faſter than horſes. The Phenix liueth in Arabia, I ſaye not that he is alone, but neuer man ſawe him eate, he lyueth ſix hundreth yeres, and in his age maketh a Neſt of the braunches of ſpice trées, wherein he dyeth, and of his bones cõmeth a worme, the which afterwarde naturally

naturally becommeth a Phenix. He is as great as an Eagle, the feathers aboute his necke are of the colour of golde, the tayle yellow, & the surplus like to Azure. Eagles there are of fyre kindes, some liue with their pray on the earth, other in the water, that fishe with one foote, they haue the knowe-ledge to take Whelkes, & other shelled fish vp into the ayre, and then let them fall, to breake their shelles, for to haue the fishe, they cause their yong ones to loke vp into the Sunne beames, and casse thos out of the neast that wyll not beholde the Sunne, as bastards, they die in their age, bicause that their vpper bill doth grow so long that they can not eate, they fight against Wéere and against the Dragons, & in flying they cast dust that they take vp on the lande, in the eyes of Crowes & other beastes for to blind them. The Cuckoe resembleth to the colour of the wode Doue, thei are killed of others of their kinde,

kinde, they chaunge their voyce, and come in the spring tyme, and doe alwayes bring vppe their yong ones in other birdes nestes, specially in the nestes of stock Doues, she neuer lightly maketh aboue one egge, & very seldom two, bicause she knoweth ỳ she is hated of all other birdes. They thinke them selues very fayre, and dispraise others, and there is no flesshe swéeter than theirs. The Kyte is alwayes a reuenging foule: it sæmeth by the remouing of their tayle, that they that haue learned to guide or gouerne the ships by the Helme, haue learned by hir. Crowes wil breake or crack nuts, with often letting them fall in flying. The Rauens ingender by the mouth, as some suppose, as doe Doues: it is an euill tokē or signe when that they cry as though they were choaked. The night Owles doe defend them selues from other foules, with their bill and clawes, bycause they are hated they

flye

flye in the night, in winter they slæpe two monthes, and they haue nine maner of voyces. Among the flying beastes, some haue fingers and nayles, & other flatte and brode fæte, as Cæsse, Duckes, Swannes, and others liuing for the most parte in the waters. The proude Pecocke spreadeth abrode his feathers, specially against ỹ sunne, to make thẽ shine, & then putteth them downe together: his tayle shedeth as the leaues on trées, and commeth againe with the spring, when he hath no tayle, he doth hyde him selfe as ashamed, at thrée yeares his tayle beginneth to colour, & lyueth.xxb.yeres, his fæte are fowle, & his voice fearefull. The Cocke knoweth the starres, and when the day dawneth he ryseth, and goeth to rest when the Sunne is sette, by his crowing he giueth warning of the houres in the night, and waketh those that goe to their labour, he is king of beastes that are in the

house

house of his bigneſſe, and fighteth with his ſpurres: if he haue the mayſterie, he will ſing or crowe, if he be vanquyſhed, he hydeth him ſelfe: he is ſtoute in his going, and maketh the Lyon afrayed: he beholdeth the Sunne more than any other birde: if he be kerued or gelded, he will not crow, being kerued he wil ſone ware fatte. The Gooſe kepeth the Romaines Capitoll, it hath bene recyted of a Gooſe, that hath followed his mayſter from Svvecia, to Rome: there feathers are pluckt twice a yere, with Gooſe greaſe is made many good oyntments. Cranes they flye hye, they do elect one whome they followe, there are among them Sergeantes, which make them kepe order in their aſſemblyes, in the night they ſlepe the heade vnder their wing, and one legge vnder their feathers, and ſuſtaine them ſelues with the other. Thoſe that are appoynted to make watche, holde a ſtone in one of their clawes,

clawes, for to waken those that slæpe, when he letteth the stone fall into the water. The Storkes goe their wayes in the Sommer, and none knoweth whither, nor from whence they come, aswell as Cranes, the one commeth in in Sommer, and the other in winter, they assemble for to take their flight, but no man euer sawe their congregations, for that is done in the night, without noyse. They assemble in Asia at a certaine day, and he that is last come, is killed and torne in pieces, and then thei take their flight, ẏ Swannes eate Serpents, and therefore there is as great payne to kill them, as to kill a man, the yong ones do nourishe the old. The Quailes come by night, and in daunger of mariners when they approch the lande, because of their great multitude. In tyme of rayne, or of a great wind, they neuer passe the seas, in winter they caste their feathers, so doth the Turtle. Swalowes liue with

flesh,

flesh, they are so swift, and turne so sodainly, that no other foules can get them for to fede on, and they wil fede in flying. Swallowes tary but halfe a yeare, some chaunge their voyces, and their feathers mount euery yere. The Jay loueth to steale Golde and Siluer. In some places there are no Partriges. In Rhodes there are no Eagles. At Rome in the house of Hercules, there entreth neyther Dogge, nor flyes. And so it is, that in manye places there is great diuersitie of birdes. Along the Sea coastes in some places there are birdes that line with fishe, and euery one of them maketh seuen Nestes, and in euery nest yong ones, but their nestes are so hard, that they can scarce be broken, and there is no way into the nestes but one little hole for the Dame to come in and out, and their nestes are of thornes, that are ranged one against another, with earth and feathers, and they are

seldome

seldome sene. There are Swallowes of dyuers kindes, there are some called Marlions that make their neastes sire sote in the grounde. Birdes haue maruellous great industrie & knowe-ledge in making their Neastes, with feathers, earth, and chaffe, haire, wool, mosse, and suche like. Also they carry water to temper it, and to fortifie it, by the which meanes their yong ones are sure and safe againste the rayne, the dames do clense and make cleane the nestes from ordure, when their little ones are yong, and when they become great, they force them to come forth of their nestes for to be cleane. And in India, some foules seeke Hares skinnes to make their nestes. The Partridge so maketh hir nest, that the wilde beastes can not finde them, and where she layeth hir Egges shee hatcheth not hir yong, fearing that hir oft frequentation should be knowen. The Female for the intemperancie of lust of the

Male, seketh to deceyue him, bycause if she be vpon the nest, he will breake hir Egges. The Males do fight, for the Females. At the cry or singing of the Female, the Male runneth so blinded, that he will somtimes strike against the foulers heade, he is so much subiect to imbicilitie, more than any other birde. The Female when she heareth any approch hir yong ones, she faineth to haue hir winges broken, that shee can not flye, and cryeth that she maye be hearde, for to retyre the people and Dogs, to the ende they finde not their nestes, and shee flyeth a farre of from hir little ones, and they liue, by common estimation, till sirtene yeares. The Doues are chaste and leaue not their dwelling or remayning place, if that they are not without makes, they doe suspect adulterie: by this meanes they quarrell with their throte, and fight with their bill, then they flatter with their fete. The male is as careful

towarde

toward the yong ones, as the female: at the first they bring their yong of the salte of the earth, for to temper their appetite, and they conceyue by the bil. The Pigeons and Turtles drinke as do horses, without often pulling their bil out of the water when they drinke: they liue aboute eight yeares, but the wilde Doues liue thirtie yeares. The Sparrowe liueth not aboue a yeare, and the female liueth somwhat more, bicause of the frequẽtation ỳ thei haue together. Birdes flye in dyuers kinds, some goe, some leape, some runne, and some caste there fẽte forwarde before they flye, as Cranes and Storkes, and there are none but Drakes, that flye bolt vpwarde at the first leape, others aduance them before they flye. Some haue no fẽte, and haue no rest but in their nest. Hennes haue vnderstanding, & when they haue layd an egge, they cackle and make a noyse. The Cardnelis doth those things, that shee

is commaunded. The Popingay can speake humaine speach, they come frō the Indias, they haue their heade as harde as their bill, they liue most commonly with Acornes, and they speake best ỹ haue fiue clawes on their fæte, thei are taught secretly where as there is no other noyses but the teachers. Crowes haue bene sæne speake, and call noble men by their names, specially one at Rome, which by that meanes was solemnely buried. It is easier to tame a Lyon, an Elephant, or any other great beast or foule, than to tame a Mouse or a swallow. Strabo was the first that did cage birdes, which before had liberty in the Sky: he taught the way to fattē Capons, with meale and milke. Among the birdes many haue foure fæte, and some lay many egges, some foure, and some two. They ioyne together in two maners, the Cranes, with their height. And Hennes and other Females the Cockes tread them downe.

dowme. Some eggcs, and the moſte part are white, others coloured, and others redde, as the Egges of Feſantes: and all kinde of egges within are of two colours, white and redde. Egges of fiſhes are rounde, and they haue no white, the Egges of feathered foules liuing on the water are round, & of others long: the yong ones come out of the ſhell at the round ende. Horace ſayth that the longeſt egges haue the beſt ſauour, and that Henne is beſt and moſt tendereſt, that layeth round egges. Some birdes ingender at all tymes, as Hennes that lay euery day an egge, ſome two at a tyme, & ſome ſo many that therewith they dye. In ſome places Doues ingender tenne times in a yeare. In Egipt the Turtle twyce a yeare, and other birdes but once a yeare. As touching egges there is a red droppe in the middeſt of the yolke, the whiche maketh the birdes harte, and it is the firſt formed, and of

the whyte is formed the body, & within the egge the heade is greater than the body, and liueth with the surplus of the yolke: the twentye day he hath lyfe and cryeth within the Egge, and then the feathers begin to come. The yong one in the egge lyeth after this sort, it hath the heade vnder the right forte, and the right wing vpō the head, and they growe on their feete, contrary to the nature of other beastes. Ye ought not to giue a Henne aboue.xrv. egges to coue on, and those Chickens that are hatched about the beginning of the yeare, are the best. For to sette Hennes to brode, take egges of tenne dayes olde, for they are better, than older, or more fresher, and ye ought to put odde: when the Henne hath coued foure dayes, in loking on them in the Sunne, ye shall knowe whether they be good or no, or in putting them in warme water, for the good egges will sinke to the bottome, and those that

are

are putrified and naught, will flotte and swimme. If the egges are neuer so little crayfed that are sette, they wil neuer proue. It is best to set Hennes to coue in the newe Mone, for if they are sette in the wane of the Mone, or at the ful, they wil profite little. Whē the weather is hote, chickēs will come within one and twenty dayes, and if it be cold, not til fiue & twenty dayes. If it thunder the egges that are coued will be lost, and also at the voyce of the Kyte or Puttocke. The remedy against the thunder, is to put a nayle in the Hennes nest, or else of the earth of a Carte whéele. It hath bene recited of a Cocke, whiche after the Hennes death hath atchieued couing, & by thys meanes to ceasse from crowing. The Ducke maruelleth at the first to sée hir Ducklins, but after most carefullye she calleth them together, and lamenteth if shée sée them drowned in the water, and some there are that can

make Chickens come in warme wa-
ter, as well as if the Egge were co-
ued. The pip commeth lyghtly vnto
pullaine, betwene haruest & the vin-
tage: for a remedy therfore, it is good
to let them hunger, & to giue them lit-
tle meate, or to giue them to eat Gar-
like and butter. Doues they lay two
egges, and if they lay three they wyll
hatche but twaine, they bring forth a
Male and a Female, the Male first &
two dayes after ỹ Female. The Male
is hatched in the day tyme, and the fe-
male in the night, the yong Pigions
come forth of the shell twentye dayes
after they are hatched, and the Fe-
male layeth Egges within fiue dayes
after ỹ she hath knowne the Male. In
cõmer oftẽ times they haue yõg ones
thrice in two monthes, for if the wea-
ther be hote, they cõceyue in eightene
dayes, and therfore in the nest is foũd
many tymes egges and yong ones.
And Pigeons conceyue at fiue Mon-
thes

thes. The Peacocke at the age of thrée yeares bringeth forth yong ones, the first yeare one, and euery yeare after she increaseth, the Male breaketh the egges to haue the Female at his pleasure, & therefore hæ hydeth hir egges, and for one Male, she hath fiue Females: in thirtie dayes shée bringeth forth hir yong ones. Géese conceyue in the water, they make their Egges in the spring: it is necessarye to giue them nine or eleuen egges to coue, at xxb. or xxx. dayes they are hatched, cõmonlye Swannes or suche lyke coue thirtie dayes, the Female crow alone coueth, and the Male fédeth hir in the nest. The Batte hath the members and wings as feathers, shée bringeth two yong ones, the whiche she nourisheth with the milke of hir breasts. Vipers do winde one aboute another in conceyuing, that they séeme to be but one serpent, and the Female conceyueth by sucking ỳ Males heade, which

shée

chée putteth into hirs. Some Serpentes make their egges on the ground, and then couereth them with earth, and the nert yere after bringeth forth their yong ones. Men are more prone to lust and fornication in winter, than in Sommer, and women more in Sommer than in Winter. Beastes haue societie, and knowe when the female will haue the Male. Among the foure foted beastes, their smelling bringeth the operatiõ of lecherie. The greater the beasts are, the fewer yong they bring forth, and the longer they beare them. All beastes are replenished with ẏ Male at one tyme though they bring neuer so manye, and the yong ones lye in the Females belly, the ioyntes or knées against the belly. But a yong Childe in the mothers Wombe hath his face betweene his knées, and is like a Citie. Rattes and Myce do ingender by licking one another, and it hath bene sene that one

hath

hath made fire scoze, so it commeth to passe that by this meanes there are so many both in the fieldes, and in mens houses. The Salmander in touching ỹ fire doth quench it as if it were yse, and notwithstanding that shée casteth by the mouth, which is like milke, if it touch any part of a man, the haire of his skinne will fall away, they growe as the Eele in the water, and among them there is neyther Male noz Female, and they neuer conceyue noz make egges noz yet haue yong. Mans sense is perfect, but in séeing, the Eagle doth surmout him. The Vulture to smel, and the Mole to heare, what soeuer is on earth. Fyshes doth both smel and sée, and yet haue neither eare noz hole in the heade. Some fishes get their pray with their téeth, others with their féete, and others with sucking & licking according to their nature. Some liue by sucking of venime, as Serpentes, and Spyders, that haue

neyther

neyther bloud, nor heate, nor sweate, & to them nedeth no meates. Wolues do often tymes liue with earth. Beastes do fatte wt drinking, and therfore salte for them is necessary. Those beastes that haue their téeth close, doe lape as Dogs in their drinking, and they that holde their téeth together do sowpe hume as doe Oren and Horses. The Beare in drinking séemeth to bite the water. In Affrica wild beasts drinke not in the Sommer for default of water, & there are certaine beastes that neuer drinke, and yet they haue alwayes thirst within the body. There is that haue a bladder full of lyquor, in drinking thereof one shall endure long without thirst. Birdes haue both amitie and warre among them selues as well as beastes on the earth. One robbeth from the other their nestes, yong ones, egges, and meate. All beastes hauing heart will slépe, both on the earth and in the water. A childe

newe borne to let him slæpe long, is to him nourishment, as he growes to age he slæpeth lesse, and yong children dreame in their slæping.

The.xj. booke treateth of little beastes.

NAture hath made more marueiles, and hath giuen more sense and vnderstãding to little beastes, worthy of more greater memorie than the great. They haue no blonde, but in stæde of blonde haue humiditie and moysture in the body, which maketh them giue both sounde and voyce, to asspire and respire, they haue neyther heart nor lyuer, but onelye certaine bowels, and haue eyes and other sentementes and fælings, their heade moueth not without the body, vnlesse it be pulled off. Among the which, the good flyes or hony Bées haue sense, and labour for

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the publicke profite, they haue among them Princes, & conductours of their councell, and maner howe to behaue them selues in their frequentations. In the Winter they are hidden, for that they can not resist the Snowes, Windes, and Frostes, they make hony and ware, when they goe to their worke they neuer lese no tyme. First they wype or rubbe their Hyue wyth things that are bytter, as the Gumme of trees, and other things for to take the taste frō other beastes of the swetnesse of their hony: afterwarde they make their chambers or dwellings, then they make their yong ones without corruption, and after that they make their hony and ware, of flowres, & prouide fode for winter, otherwise bitter meate full of humor seperated frō hony. On nights in their voyage, when they are frō their wonted place to rest, they lye their belly vpwarde, to kepe their winges from the dewe.

The

The maner of their wozkes is to remaine some of them at ỹ gate oz dwze of their Hyue there to kepe watch, as the custome is of a Castle: in the night they rest till the mozning, except those that are appointed to watche, of the which one of them in the mozning goeth aboute making a sounde oz noyse, as it were a Trumpet, and then euery one departeth and flyeth away, if the day be faire, otherwise they continue in their house, & they know the disposition of tymes, the yong ones goe oz flye abzode into the fieldes, and the old ones remayne to make the wozke, oz to deuide the rowmes within. Some bzing the flowers to the entrie of their place, others do discharge it, & caryeth it in, others bzing water in their thzote foz to teper oz giue moysture to their wozkes, and they deuide their offices. Some do garnish, some pollishe, some lucke, and others make ready fode of that which is bzought in, foz they liue together,

together and doe not seperate, to the ende, that equally their fode be deuided: they make double alleyes or pathes, some to come in at, & some to goe forth by: the most hony is in the highest rowme. If there chaunce to ryse a great winde whyleſt they are in the fieldes, then they flie close to the groũd along the hedges, and they take a litle stone or earth to be more waighter, to the ende the winde beare them not away, and lode their floures in their fore feete, against their breastes. Those that are appointed maysters or ouerseers of their house, will chastice those that are negligent and slowe. They neuer file nor make filth in their Hiue they are so cleane. In the night their watch being set, they retyre into their lodging, and make a murmuring or noyse, still deminishing till that one maketh the last sounde or Trumpet, flying in the midst of them, and then they ceasse oft al til the morning. First they

they make their common houses, and then the house of their king or Captaine whome they doe elect and chose. Among these good flyes, there are others more greater without sting, whiche serue at the workes, & to chafe or warme ỹ yong ones betwene their fæte, and they are straightly corrected, and if they fayle, without any remission. These make their king a fayre house, pinacled lyke a Castle, seperated from other houses. The lodgings of the common sort, haue fyre rowmes or corners for the worke of their fyre fæte, and they make them in close, darke, or rayny dayes, and at suche tymes they fill the vpper Celles with ¶ hony, and in a fayre & clære day they goe to the fieldes. The maner how the yong ones are borne, there is greate defficultie, for thei neuer couer one another. There was a Romaine that made a hiue of clære lanterne horns for to see their workes, and it semeth

that they make little wormes, that become flyes, and before that they haue feathers, there is nothing that ỹ dame desireth more to eat, whē their heades are pulled of. Their king is chosen in euery swarme or cōpany, & they chose hym that is greatest: he is knowen for he hath a spot in the foreheade. If he go or flye to the fieldes, the others follow him as his gard, and he goeth not out of the Hyue vnlesse that al the rest do followe. If he haue a wing broken or perished, he goeth not oute of the Hyue, he onely taketh no paynes, but admonisheth them of their worke. If by aduyse of councel he cōmeth forth, euery one putteth their payne to serue him, and wil carry him if he be weary. If he haue a sting, yet he vseth it not. Whē they intend to depart & leaue the hiue, certaine dayes before, they murmure and make a noyse, and flye their way by tempests. Often tymes they be at strife for their bondes & floures,

or

or if one hyue haue no fode, they will spoile another, and their king doth defende them. If there want vittayles, they kill or dryue away those flyes that haue no sting. If their sting be once broken, they are tamed or faint hearted, as a gelded body, and can profite no more, such haue places a part for to retyre them. They hate shéepe, for they can scarce get out of their woll. Also they hate Crabbes or Creuices, and if there be any soddē nere to their place, the smell of them will make them dye. They haue many diseases, and if any of them dye, they bring him oute of their rowmes, & cast him out of their hyue as making of funerals. If their king dye, they doe more, for then they make such dolor and sorrow, that they do nothing. By this and by to muche taking off of their hony, they die often tymes. They haue sense and vnderstā-ding to heare, and doe reioyce, and at the sound of a Basan they wil assēble.

When their worke is finished they flie abrode, then retourne to their hyue or house. Their age is seuen yeares, they neuer touch any Carion, as Crowes, Kytes, and other flyes doe. Their hony commeth as it were a sweate from heauen, spittle from the starres, or lyquor from the ayre, when in the spring tyme the sayd moysture salleth on the leaues and the Dew, and the Bées receyueth it, and caryeth it into their hyue. The hony at the first is as cleare as water, it boyleth lyke newe wine, and purgeth, the twentie day it fatteneth, then it hardneth, and casteth a little skin like a scumme, there is wayes how to get the hony, for want of fode causeth the Bées to disperse and flye their wayes, or die, and to great abundance maketh them vnprofitable, for they labour no more than is necessary or nedeful, and therefore the twelueth parte is their porcion that they ought to leaue them. Of hony is made ma-

ny

ny medicinable thinges, seruing to eche one. Some leaue the tenth parte, and if it be not ful but almost empty, ye ought not to touche it. That hony that cleaueth together or thœdeth, is not good, but when incontinently it breaketh in taking of it, it is a good signe. Also the good smelling hony that hath a colour lyke golde, and swéete in the taste, is a signe of goodnesse. The wilde hony is not so good as the other. Spiders or Spinners haue within them suche fertilitie, that they spinne beginning in the mydst, & they make thrédes very subtill. They make their yong ones lyke wormes. Scorpions towards the East are very venemous, & they make little wormes like egges, of whiche commeth their yong ones, but in Italy they do litle harme. They byte or sting with their tayle. Locusts or Grashoppers make egges, they goe on the ground with their clawes. The Parthians doe eate them. Also Ants

make egges, of the which growe their yong ones: and as the good flyes doe congregate their workes, so they hide their foode in the earth, for to liue with in the winter. They haue knowledge howe to deuide the greate graine Acorne, and they dry them that are wet in the Sommer, they worke by night in the full Mone, one commeth to another for their burthens, & it seemeth that in them is mutual loue in the diligence of their worke. Among other beastes they bury one another when they are deade. The Butterflye commeth of a little worme in three dayes, ſhée groweth also of woode wherein is humiditie. There are beastes full of bloud that dye so sone as they are ful, for behinde they haue no issue, they are ingendered vnder the Oxen, & sometyme on Dogges. In Cypres there growe in the furnaces, of flyes, greate flying flyes, called Piralis or Piranſta, that dye when they are out of the fire.

An

And some there are called Hemorobi-os, that dye that day that they take life. Deade flyes if they be hidden or buri-ed in Ashes, will reuiue. All beastes haue their hornes hollowe sauing at the very ende, except the Dære. Asses in India haue one horne. Man alone hath his eares vnmoueable. Hares slæpe with their eies open, so do many men which the Greekes call Corybantia. The eyes of yong Swallowes wil come again, if they be pulled out. The eyes of man principally doth shewe loue, furor, folly, and wisedome. Great eyes signifie small wit or discretion. The heart lyueth first, and dyeth last. A man hath eight ribbes on a side, the Hog ten, the Serpent thirtie. Among foules the Batte hath tæth & no other. Man groweth til he be. xxi. yeres olde. Blood preserueth the life of euery person: that being gone no remedy but death. They that haue the thickest and fattest bloude, are the strongest. They

that haue it moſt fine and cleare, are the wyſeſt. They that haue leaſt are fearefull. The bloud of an aſſe is moſt fatteſt. The bloude of a Bull will ſone ware harde. The bloude of Deere and Goates is not thicke nor hardneth not. Man alone will chaunge his colour euen in a moment. The man that is hairye, is inclined to fleſhely luſt. If a mannes haire doth not growe nor his bearde, it is a ſigne that he is barren, ſo is the woman that hath no haire growing on hir bodye. The haire of a mannes bearde commeth not as the graſſe in the fielde that is mowed, but it procædeth from the rote. There is no Male that hath any appearance of breaſtes but man: a womã hath two in hir ſtomacke, the Cowe hath foure in hir belly, Goates and ſheepe two, the Sowes ten, & ſome twelue. Euery Pigge knoweth the dugge that they haue bene nouriſhed with. Whales, and Sea calues nouriſhe their yong

ones

ones with milke of their breastes. A womans milke is vnprofitable before the seuen monthes. A Cowe hath no milke before she hath had a calfe. The Asse hath milke when she beginneth to beare. And to let the yong Asse take the Dames milke before two dayes, is daungerous. Certaine Dames of Rome did bathe them selues in Asses milke, for it maketh their skin smoth and whyte. Milke of Goates is worse to make chese than the milke of Kyne. The milke of beastes hauing aboue foure breastes, is vnprofitable to make chéese, and that of two breastes is better. The chéefest and best chéeses are made in Italy. Zoroastes liued twentie yeres with chéese without féeling age. Man hath two fæte of one length and measure, and two armes with two handes. The thombe & the little finger are of one measure, the other two also of a measure, and that in the midst is longer. Euery finger hath thre ioynts,

and

and they shutte or bowe inwarde and not outward, the thombe hath but two that bowe in like maner. The Ape is the beast that moste approcheth the fashion of fête, handes, nose, and eares to mã, for with the forefête he fedeth, and hath the bowels lyke to mannes. At thræ yeares man hath taken halfe his growth of hight. Ye hath the knées and armes contrary in bowing, the one forwarde the other backwarde. Beastes that ingender their like, bow their knées backewarde, and those that make egges, forwarde. Nayles grow vnto eche one, yea vnto deade men as well as their beardes. Birdes that haue clawes ẽ one at the héele, streatch their fête toward their tayle in flying. All beastes haue fête in nũber equall. Flyes haue sixe and so haue Locustes or Grashoppers that leape, bycause that their hinder fête are long. The genitores of Wolues, Fores, and Rã-mes are of bone. Boares haue them

ſoyning, and ſhæpe haue them hanging. The tayle of fiſhes ſerueth to conduct them, and ſo it doth to other beaſtes, and all haue tayles except man and the Ape. Thoſe beaſtes haue voice that haue lungs and artiers. Others make but a ſounde or noyſe, and murmure inwarde. A Childe neuer rendreth voyce till he be wholly out of the mothers wombe. They that ſoneſt ſpeake, lateſt goe. The voyces of men are dyuers, as well as their ſimilitudes and likeneſſe, and we vnderſtand them before we ſée them. The voyce of men is more grauer than the voyce of women. Members that growe out of tyme are vnprofitable, as the firſte finger. There was one that had two eyes behinde the heade, but he ſaw nothing. It is a vaine thing ſayth Ariſtotle to iudge any perſon by ſignes. Often tymes commeth iudgementes of ſhort life, that is to wete, few téeth, very long fingers, colour like to lead,

and

and other things. The contrary signes of long life is to croke the shoulders, on one hande two strikes along, to haue more thã. xxxij. teeth, great eares. Great fore heades signifieth a stoute and manly courage, little fore heade, lightnesse, a round fore heade, wrath. If the browes be straight it signifieth imbecilitie. If they bende towards the nose, hastinesse. If they bende towards the cheekes, signifieth a mocking person. If they bende wholy towarde the eyes, malice and enuy. Long eyes signifie malice. The greatnesse of ỹ eares signifieth a foolishe babler. The breath of a Beare is naught, & worse a Liõs. The Serpent flyeth the breath of the Elephant, and the burning of Hartes hornes. The hony Bées oile being cast on them, dye. The Scithians in their warres, temper their Dartes heades in humaine bloude, and in Vipers poyson, and if they strike any therewith, there is no remedye but death.

The

The beſt fode for man is to eate but of one meate at one time or meale, the accumulating of ſauours is peſtiferous, and Wine maketh a ſmelling or ſtinking breath, if it be not tempered. With greate difficultie ſhall a man digeſt that whiche is taken gredely, exceſſiuely, or haſtily. There is more payne in the ſtomacke to digeſt in Sommer, than in Winter, and in age more than in youth. The vomytings that are made after exceſſe, maketh the body colde, are hurtfull to the eyes and teeth. A mans body groweth & waxeth groſſe, to vſe ſweete things, fatte meates, and good drinkes. A man maye eaſely liue ſeauen dayes without drinke. Butter aſſwageth hunger and thirſt: neuertheleſſe thinges exceſſiuely taken are hurtefull, and therefore it is good to deminiſhe that away which hurteth.

The

The.xij.booke treateth of swæte smelling træs.

TRees haue lyfe whiche they take of the earth. There are manye straunge træs in dyuers countreys, which vnto some are vnknowen. In some places they water fine træs at the sote with wyne, the which profiteth muche the rootes. The Parthians which haue træs bearing woll, of the whiche is made fine cotton cloth, as it is sayde, haue a træ bearing Apples, but ẏ fruit is not to be eatē, but they haue a meruellous smell, so haue the barkes, the whiche being in your Chest among your apparell, casteth a swæte sauour or smell: and this træ hath alwayes fruit, some growing some dying, and some ready to gather, and the grafted of this træ will take in no other countrey. In India there is both wood and

træs

trées that will not burne in the fire. There hath also bene seene a Figge trée of a great height, the braunches of the same trée to spread sixty paces, and it hath leaues so brode, that the sunne beames can not by any meanes enter betwene, and therfore the fruit of this trée can not dye, but the shadow of the same is very delectable. There is also in the Indias, Apple trées which haue the leaues three cubites long, and two brode, bearing suche great fruit, that foure men can scarce eate one Apple. The trées name is Pala, the Apples name Aripa. Pepper groweth on little trées as doth Ienuper. In ỹ Indias it is sometymes mingled with Ienuper berries of that Countrey, whiche haue some strength, but no suche tast: it groweth almoste white, but for to last it is dryed in the smoke, whiche causeth it to be blacke, and with the shrubbes of the same trée dryed in the Sunne, is made long Pepper. There

are

are other trées whiche in the mozning after the deiwe, rendereth a certayne kinde of hony. In Arabia there are trées whiche neuer cast their leaues. Others that haue their floures, that beginneth in the mozning at ỳ sunne rysing to open, and at hye none they are opened, and after none they begin to close, and so remayne all night till the mozning, and the Paysauntes of that countrey say that the trée slepeth. There is the trée of Nardus, the which casteth a maruellous swéete smell oz odour. And in Arabia of trées growe Frankencense, and Myzre. Frankencense groweth in a Fozrest of Arabia, in a fruitfull grounde, full of Fountaynes pertayning to diuers persons. It is a hanging matter amõg them to steale any thing. The men doe purifie them selues, and abstaine from womẽ foz a certaine space, to take oz gather the Frankencense, otherwyse they can not pzofite. On this side the sea it is

mingled

mingled with a kinde of Rosen whiche is like, but the difference is knowen by the colour, by the breaking, and by the fire, for Frankencense will soner burne, and is soner broken with your teeth. Also there is in those woods of Arabia, trees bearing Myrre, and the Mastick. The Sabians burne no other wood, wherefore they are weary of their smell. In the Sea of Arabia groweth the Margets and other precious stones. Cynamon is the barke of a little tree, which groweth in great quantitie in base Ethiopia, in ful places among the bushes, the best is that of the highest braunches, the worst is that that is nearest to the rote. When there is any deawe in the Sommer it is gathered by great difficultie. The tree hath no smell when it is greene, & it is gathered from the Sunne rising, to the Sunne setting. The ships remaine fire monthes for their fraught. That that is caried into this countrey

of Ethiopia to sell them, is glasses, vessels of Copper, and Brasse, wollen cloth, and linnen. The worst barke or pelle, is that that is softe and white. Baulme groweth onelye in the prouince of Iuda, in two Gardins of the Kings, the one contayning about ten Akers, the other lesse, and it commeth of little trees not foure foote lõg growing after the maner of a Vine, it resembleth and is neare to the taste of wine, red in colour and fatte, the fruit is cutte with a knife of glasse, stone, or bone, for the braunche dyeth to be cut with yron, and it is cutte to take away the superfluities, then in ỹ season the barke is onely cutte, and then cõmeth out the sweate by small droppes. This experience is true, that if any of it be spilte vpon any apparell, it wyll neuer staine. There is daunger in Wormes, for they will marre the trée. Alexander the great in a Sommers day filled a little Vyall of one trée.

Ginger

Ginger groweth in the earth, and is rootes.

The.xiij.booke treateth of straunge trées.

THe sweete ointmentes, perfumes, and smellings, are made of these trées. Some for the pleasure of others buye them deare, for they that carry them, haue not the smel and pleasure, but it is for ỹ smell of others, which is great vanitie. Palmes are in dyuers kinds, and there are none fruitfull, but towarde the East, for they make wines: and as in trees and leaues there are Male and Female, so there is also in these. The Male buddeth within the roote, and the Female outward. They beare euery yeare Apples, and when the trée is cutte the roote casteth again. The Cedar groweth in Siria, of which commeth the soueraigne roote. That

that flourisheth beareth no fruite, and that that fructifieth beareth no floure, and the wode lasteth perpetually. The Figge trées in Egipt are lyke to Mulbery træs, the fruite commeth foure tymes a yeare, against the wode and not against the braunches. There are many vnknowen trées, specially those that haue ỳ good Gum. There are made Cordes or Ropes of this trée. At Rome haue bene found bookes of Philosophie in a Sepulchre betwene two stones couered with Cedar wood, that had laid there fiue hundreth thirtie fiue yeares without harme, for the Cedar neuer rotteth, and there is no wood so good to make workes. There are Cedar trées so hye, that ye can not sée the toppes, and so great that there was presented to Tiberius Cesar, a table that was foure foote large, and fortie foote long. Lotten or Celtis is a trée in Affrica, the fruite of which is so swéete that it healeth al paynes in the belly, and out

of

of that fruite being bruſed or preſſ, cõ-
meth wine that will not continue a-
boue ten dayes. Pomgranets there
are of diuers kinds, ſweete, ſowre, and
wynilhe. The pell of the ſower ones
are good, and beſt to tanne ſkinnes,
and the floures are good for Dyars.
The thorn that is called Royal, grow-
eth in one day, and kepeth wyne from
being naught. Citiſus is a ſinguler
tree, the wood is good to all beaſtes, as
well ſhepe as others. If it be ſodden
in water, it rendreth to Nources that
drinke it, plenty of milke, and maketh
the childrẽ more ſure & more greater,
and maketh Hennes to lay egges. Vp-
on the floure of this tree a flye will ne-
uer ſit. Many other ſtraũge trees there
are in the Sea, ỳ will breake like glaſſe,
and others that are as hard as ſtones,
and manye other trees that are in the
Ilandes of the Sea, whiche we haue
not here, and whiche vnto vs are alſo
vnknowen.

The.xiiij. boke treateth of trées and fruitfull plants.

IN times past men were wonte to haue many pleasant trées, of the which nowe there is no mention, for euery one studieth couetousnesse. The Wyne groweth of wylde plants, and among all other plantes it is the principallest fruite, and there are manye kyndes, and euery yeare it must be cut, or else otherwyse it would compasse a whole Towne. Wyne is the blonde of the earth, it being taken within a mans bodye is hote, and without it is colde, it is both comfortable and profitable to a man, if it be taken measurably, otherwise it is very hurtfull. Alexander the great did banquishe the whole worlde, and yet could not so wel kepe him selfe, but was ouercome with the force of wine. Wines is not permit-

ted

ted to the wyues of Rome. We reade that King Romulus did pardon and forgiue a Senatour of Rome called Ignatius Mecenius whiche had killed his wife with a Clubbe, for that shée was founde drinking Wyne out of a tunne. And therfore Cato did ordaine that women and maydens shoulde be kyssed of their parents and kinssolke, to the ende they shoulde knowe whether they did smel of wine or no. Marcus Varo wryteth of a Consull which neuer made banquet, nor had at his Table more at one time than at another, for feare of to much drinking. In tymes past at Rome the pryce was set on wine, to the ende that little should be dronke, but since Cesar made great banquettes, whiche gaue occasion to make prouision at Rome for all kinde of Wynes. Wyne alone seruyth to make medicines. There is wyne made of Peares, Apples, and of other trées, whiche they vse towarde the East.

Some make Wine of herbes, of water and hony sodden, which in Wales is called Metheglyn that wyll laste fiue yeares, or wyth hony and Vineger, whiche is called Oximell. The smal wynes ought to touch the groũd for to be the better kepte, but not the good. The flower of white Wyne is good, and that of red is naught. By dronkennesse menne reueale their secrets, and make debates.

The.xv. booke treateth of trées bearing fruite.

THe Oliue tree groweth not neare the Sea, nor in places to hote nor to colde: they must be cut lyke Vines. The Oliue oyle is of a better sauour when the Oliues begin to rype, but there is not so much when they beginne to be blacke, but that is the tyme to take them, and of their rypenesse. There is

moze payne to make Dyle than wine. The Dliue hath ſtone, oyle, and fleſh, the greene are bytter, by dzying they become leſſe thoughe that the heate is cauſe of oyle. The lyquoz of the Dliue is the Dyle, but it laſteth not as doth Wyne, foz it is beſt the firſte yeare. Some there are that tarry till the Dliues fall from træs, foz it hurteth the træs agayne the yeare following, to be cutte, bzoken, oz ſmitten. Dlyues befoze they are rype will be kept wyth ſalte, after that they haue bene in hote water. If the Dliue be not cleane, it is waſhed and dzyed, thzée oz foure dayes and ſeaſoned wyth ſalte. There is Dyle made of manye thinges, of Nuttes, of Acoznes, of ſmal graynes, of ſwéete ſmelling trées, of Gumme that ſerueth foz medicines, of Almõds, Cheſnuttes, and dyuers other things, accozding to the Countreyes. Apples and Peares ought to be kept in a dzie and cold place, and foz them the nozth

winde

winde is good, and no other wyndes, when the weather is faire, they should be put on hay, seperated one from another for to take the ayre, and they ought to be gathered before the full Mone. Nuttes make a sounde or rattelinge in falling, when they are rype, and among other fruites they are parted in foure within, with a little skinne betweene both. They will kepe grene, being putte in earthen Pottes, in the earth, and with them is made good Oyles. Chesnuttes, are a kinde of maste, and it is marvayle that nature hath so closed them in shelles. Mulberryes staync a bodyes fingers, and they are of three colours, at the first they are whyte, after that become redde, and when they are ripe then they are blacke. Cheryes wyll kepe dryed wyth the Sunne as Olyues. There are many relesshinges in fruites, as swéete, watersihe, sower, bytter, greene, salt, brackish, fatte, and

dyuers

dyuers others, among the which there are that haue many taſtes together. The Wynes are ſwéete and ſowre, pricking. Wylke is ſwéete and fatte, but there are thré principall Elementes, wythout ſauour and wythout ſmel, as water, fire, and the ayre. The Lawrell is didicated to triumphes, and Emperours beare therof on their heades, principally bycauſe it kepeth the perſones from thunder.

The.xvj. booke treateth of wylde trées.

THe Acornes commeth of Oke trées of dyuers ſortes, for ſome there are better than others, and in time of famine the good Acornes dried may be grinded to make breade. Acornes be moſt ſwéeteſt when that they are newe, and roſted in the imbers. The Oke is beſte for to builde withall eyther houſes or ſhippes,

shippes bycause it will longest lasse. If an Oke tree be smitten with the thunder, it beareth fewe Acornes or none, and is so bitter, that no beaste wil eate therof but Hogges, and when they are very hungry. The Beache tree, beareth a kinde of masse the whiche reioyceth the Hogges being fedde with them, their flesche is swne sodden, and verye profitable for the stomacke. Taxus is a tree lyke vnto a Pyne tree. In Arcadia it is so venemous that no beast dare slepe vnder the shadow of it, nor eate therof. The Cuppes that are made of thys woodde to putte Wyne in, are venemous. It is sayde that the venime of this woodde ceasseth, when there is nayled therein a nayle of brasse. An Elme tree the leaues thereof is mortiferous to Mares, but it hurteth not the beastes that shadowe vnder it, to drinke the lyquor of it, is good against the byting of Serpents, for neuer ser-

pent

pent resteth vnder the shadow therof, and he that wyll compasse a Serpent about a fire with ỹ leaues of this trée, the Serpent will rather take the fire than escape through those leaues. The Tilia of some called the Teybe, hath Male and Female, for the Female alone beareth floures and séede. The iuyce of the barke & leaues is swéete, but no beast will eate of the fruite, betwene the barke and the wodde there are many little thinne pelles or skins with the which are made Ropes. The Apple if it were so great and so high as the Cedar, should be preferred bycause of his properneste. Wyth this trée is made Tables being of a blackishe colour. The Bore trée spreadeth very large and thicke, and is very proper bycause of his shadow. There are certaine wylde trées, that neuer lése their leafe, as the Cedar, the Jenuper, the Holly trée, and others. The Jenuper for his leafe hath a sharpe pricke

or thorne. There are certayne places in Egipt whereas some trées wyll not grow. Other trées there are that leaue their leaues sooner than the reste, and the difference thereof commeth, for that their fruite is sooner rype than others: but Almonde trées, the Elme, and others, haue their fruite wyth the first, and caste their leaues with the laste. The Mulberrye trée bringeth hir fruite late, and falleth hir leaues wyth the first. The trées after the maner of beastes doe conceyue in Januarye with the winde, some sooner than others, and after a straight wynde, beginneth the floures to appeare, and nourishe the fruite. Vynes in some places beareth twice a yeare. The rootes are dyuers according to the dyuersitie of trées. Esculus as wryteth Virgill is a trée, that hath such profunditie or depenesse in the earth, as it hath aboue the ground in height. The Ciper trée is slowe in growing with-

out

out fruit, hauing bitter leaues, violent smell, and naughty shadow. The trées haue moysture which is their bloude, with the whiche they liue as well as beastes. They haue skin, flesshe, bloud, sinewes, vaines, bones, & mary. There are trées of a maruellous height, and greatnesse. A trée lyke to a Pine called Larix was six score foote long, and so thicke that foure men coulde scant fadome it. In Germany they cut such great trées for to swimme on the Riuers, and such there are as will holde thirtie men. Commonly wood wil flote aboue the water, but some there are so waighty that they wil sinke. Diuers woods there are that wyll neuer rotte, as Cedar, Bore, Ienuper, and others. Ciper, Bor, and Cedar, of their owne nature doe neuer cracke nor crayse, nor are eaten of wormes. There were brought to Rome Cypers that were 400. yeares olde, which seemed as if they were new. Wormes hurte many

woods,

woods, but neuer Cipers, bycause of his bitternesse, neither Box bycause of his strength. Alexander the great his souldiers found in an Iland of the red sea, ships that had bene made two hundreth yeres before, of a certaine kinde of wood, not vsed on the water. The Olive trées last two yeare, and Vines fiue hundreth yeares.

It shall suffise at this presente with the one halfe of Plinies booke, the other halfe is of husbandry, with the nature of Wynes, that vnto vs is well knowē by experience, as wel by the diuersitie and situation of places, as of the propertie of euery hearbe seruing for medicine, the which I leaue out for prolixitie & obscuritie of the same. Also it serueth more for the science of medicines, than to vs. Making vpon this an ende, with prayse to God the father that hath vs in his tuicion.

FINIS.